[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 30th September, 1887.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 220 copies.

Contrast between the administration of justice in England and India.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for the month of August (received on the 30th September), says that in England if the least oppression happens to be practised on a person, however low his social position, the whole country rises up and moves heaven and earth until it gets the wrong righted; whereas in India every petty European Officer can perpetrate any kind of outrage, however atrocious, on any native, whatever be his position, with perfect impunity. It is the long continued subjection to foreign yoke, which has made the natives of this country so very passive and meek, that they quietly endure the thousand and one acts of oppression from their rulers; otherwise they would have revolted from such treatment long before this. The British Government in India is surely to be congratulated on its good fortune that it has got such loyal and passive people to govern as the natives of this country.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 950 copies.

Suggested enactment of a law for punishing bad characters who, during their trial for an offence, put derogatory questions to respectable witnesses before the Magistrate.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 21st September, says that the chief cause why bad characters, when charged with an offence, often escape conviction and consequent punishment, is that no respectable man is willing to give evi-

dence against them before the Court, for fear of being compelled by the Magistrate to answer derogatory and slanderous questions put to him by the former. For instance, as bad character, who is being tried by a Magistrate for an offence, asks a respectable witness whether or not his wife is in love with him. The witness objects to answer the question as being irrelevant to the case. But the bad character urges that the witness must answer the question, because it is his wife's love for him that has made him his enemy, and he now avails himself of the present opportunity to gratify his secret grudge against him. The Magistrate admits the plea and compels the witness to answer the question. Hence, if Government is desirous that bad characters should be convicted and punished for their offences, it should enact a law to the effect that if a bad character, who is undergoing trial for an offence before a Magistrate, asks a respectable witness a question which is calculated to reflect disgrace on him, he should be charged with contempt of Court and punished accordingly.

NATIVE STATES.

Reported appointment of two Secretaries to the Nizám by the Political Resident at Haidarábad to guide, under his instructions, His Highness in the adminstration of his State.

The *Public News* (Lahore), of the 18th September, states that a rumour is current to the effect that, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Political Resident at Haidarábad is to appoint two Secretaries to the Nizám, who, under the instructions of the former, will guide His Highness in the administration of his State. The rumour has caused great anxiety to the people of Haidarábad; and, if it is well-founded, there can be no doubt that it will ultimately result in transferring all the powers of the Nizám to the Resident. Considering the recent proceedings of the Government of India in connection with the Native States, it seems that that Government is gradually paving the way for depriving the Native Chiefs of the power they at present possess to govern their own States. But if such is the intention of the Government, it should at once take the administration of the Native States into its own hands, and

should not try to accomplish the same end by roundabout ways.

Alleged hardship on students in the Mahárája's College, Jaipur.

A Jaipur correspondent of the *Khair-khwáh-i-Alam* (Dehli), of the 24th September, complains that so many lessons are given to students in the Mahárájá's College, Jaipur, that with all their diligence and keeping awake late at night, they cannot prepare them. What is worse still, the Mathematical teacher does not explain Euclid to them, and requires them to prepare it all the same. Several students have already left the college. The Principal of the College and the prime minister of the state ought to see to this.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Reported installation of the young Maharája of Patialá on the *gaddi* in February, 1888.

The *Wazír-i-Hind* (Sialkot), of the 25th September, says that it has heard that the young Mahárája of Patialá is to be installed on the *gaddi* of the State on the 13th February, 1888, and advises His Highness to take the reins of the Government in his own hands, abolishing the existing Council or, at least, reconstituting it with new members of his own selection; otherwise he will share the same fate which the Mahárája of Kashmír has met at the hands of his Council.

Circulation, 200 copies.

EDUCATION.

Special scholarships for the Musalmáns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for the month of August, (received on the 30th September), states that Saiyid Ahmad Khán of Aligarh has recently addressed a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which he has represented the Musalmáns to be backward in education and poor as compared with the Hindús, and has asked for special scholarships for them. The Director will be doing a sheer injustice to other classes of the natives if he accedes to the request of the Saiyid. The Government money comes from the pocket of the public; and should be applied to the general use of the public, and not to the special benefit of a particular class. Apart from this it does not look well for the Saiyid to

Circulation 220 copies.

plead the poverty of Musalmáns in support of his request. They can very well spend large sums of money in sensual gratifications; then why can they not give education to their children without requiring special aid from the Government?

Selection of Fellows for the Allahabad University.

The same paper expresses its surprise that scholars like Messrs. Griffith and Growse, Rája Rampál Singh, Pandit Mathura Prasád Misra of Benares, and Pandit Lakshmi Narain Vyás, the able President of the Hindu Central Association, Allahabad, should not have been selected Fellows of the Allahabad University. Further, with the exception of only one of the *Vakíls* of the North-Western Provinces High Court, no one else among them seems to have been considered worthy of the honour of a Fellowship in the new University. Similarly not one of the editors of the native newspapers has been selected a Fellow. It is needless to add that, while many able and deserving gentlemen have thus been left out in the selection of Fellows for the Allahabad University, several of those who have been appointed Fellows of this University have received the honour, not on account of their intrinsic qualifications for the appointment, but as a matter of favour on the part of the authorities.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Result of the last examination for admission into the Lower Subordinate Class, Engineering College, Rurki.

The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st September, in reviewing the result of the last examination, held at Rurki and other places, for admission into the Lower Subordinate Class, Engineering College, Rurki, observes that 119 candidates appeared for the examination, and only 24 of them were passed. This shows that the examination was conducted with great severity. Again, of the 41 candidates who appeared for the examination at Rurki itself, only one of them was successful. The greater failure at Rurki was very probably due to the extreme severity of the College Officers there; or the higher percentage of successful candidates at outstations was due to the leniency or dis-

honesty of the conductors of the examination in those places. The Principal of the Rurki College should see to this.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 23rd September, is glad to say that an Engineering Class has been opened in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and advises the Directors of the Institution to open medical classes also, teaching up to the standard of the Assistant Civil Surgeons' examination. This will, however, require a large outlay of money, and a separate fund should be raised for it by subscription.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Suggested opening of medical classes in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

The *Sahífa-i-Qudsi* (Dehli), of the 22nd September, states that the Association of the surviving representatives of Timúr's dynasty of Indian rulers at Dehli have started a private school in that town for the education of their children, and calls upon the Government and native chiefs to pity these fallen people, and to help them with pecuniary aid in this noble object.

Circulation, 310 copies.

A private school started at Dehli for the education of the children of the surviving representatives of Timúr's dynasty of rulers in India.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for the month of August (received on the 30th September), refers to the closing administration of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Lyall of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and quoting the Sanskrit proverb, "the absence of fault is also a merit," says that if His Honor has done nothing very important for the good of the natives, he has also done no serious harm to them. Sir Alfred is a scholar, and, as such, he could not have much inclination to trouble himself. But it should, at the same time, be remembered that he has hardly had an opportunity to inflict any harm on the natives. The greater period of his administration was passed under the rule of Lord Ripon, and he could not but follow the footsteps of that noble and

Circulation, 220 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall's administration of the N.-W.P. and Oudh.

most upright Viceroy. Otherwise, His Honor is a European Civilian to the back-bone, as is evident from his action in the Laidman-Hearsey case. Credit is, of course, due to him that he did not become a thorough convert to the crafty principles of Lord Dufferin. He has only, of late, in imitation of His Excellency, been showing some signs of partiality towards the Musalmáns. The Allahabad University, which he has just founded, will, however, serve to perpetuate his memory in this country; and as his administration has not, on the whole, been bad, the *Pradíp* would wish him a happy voyage home.

Circulation, 595 copies.

Appointment of Naib Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 29th September, says that the present system, under which persons are nominated Naib Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Collectors is very unsatisfactory, inasmuch as these district officers are much open to favouritism, and consequently nominate candidates for Naib Tahsíldárships generally without regard to their social positions, or other qualifications required for those posts. The same was formerly the case with the nomination of Tahsíldárs, but since the power of selecting and appointing candidates for Tahsíldárships has been delegated to the Board of Revenue, good selections have invariably been made. The writer would, therefore, request the Government to entrust the Board of Revenue with the selection and appointment of candidates for Naib Tahsíldárships also.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Abolition of *chándu* houses alleged to be under contemplation by Government.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 23rd September, is glad to say that the Government is contemplating the abolition of *chándu* houses. The measure if carried out will not only lessen the injurious practice of smoking opium among the natives, but will bring in an increased revenue to the Indian treasury, owing to a larger sale of the drug on account of the Government. At present, more than two-thirds of the opium consumed in the *chándu* houses is secretly bought direct from its producers at the rate of 3 or 3½ rupees a *seer*. On the abolition of the *chándu*

houses, the opium-smokers will no doubt continue to smoke the drug, but most of them will buy it from licensed-vendors, hardly any of them will dare to buy it secretly in any large quantity, or to keep it in their houses. Moreover, bad characters of both sexes will lose their favourite rendez-vous in the *chándu* houses, where they at present find a good opportunity to prey upon and corrupt strangers who happen once to be in their midst.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Monkey-nuisance in the city of Allahabad.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th September, complains that for some years past the number of monkeys has so much increased in the city of Allahabad that they have become a regular nuisance and source of much danger to the people. They wander about in troops, pull up and break tiled roofs, throw pieces of broken tiles on the heads of passers-by, snatch away everything that comes in their way, whether eatable or not, and do all sorts of mischief. If anybody, however, interferes with them and tries to drive them away, they attack him in a body, biting and scratching him so severely that the poor fellow has to lie in bed for months before he recovers from the wounds he has received from them. Such being the case, children and women are especially exposed to great danger from them. The residents of the town repeatedly complained to the Municipal Board on the subject, and in 1883 the latter felt itself obliged to appoint its three members, namely, Lála Ramcharan Lal, Babu Asutosh Mukerji, and Munshi Kámtá Prasád, to have the monkeys caught and exported from the town. Four years have already elapsed, and these gentlemen have not yet taken any effectual steps for the exportation of the monkeys. The number of these mischievous animals has still more increased during the last four years, and the people are now in great distress at their hands. The writer would, therefore, request the District Magistrate to rely no longer on the gentlemen mentioned above for ridding the people of the monkeys, and to adopt some effective measures himself for the exportation of these animals from the town.

Circulation, 950 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 22nd September, says that many native gentlemen have discontinued to visit European Officers on account of their orderlies exacting bribes, or so-called rewards, from them. Cannot the Government do something to stop the evil? Sir Charles Aitchison, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, caused a notice to be put up on Government-House, prohibiting gentlemen from giving any bribe to his orderlies on pain of incurring his serious displeasure. Cannot the Government cause similar notices to be hung up at the doors of all its European Officers? If it cannot do this, it should issue a graduated scale of bribes, which native gentlemen should pay to the orderlies of European Officers of various ranks, whenever they desire to pay them a visit. This will at least save native gentlemen a deal of trouble from the orderlies, who sometimes actually wrangle with them about bribes.

Orderlies of European Officers exacting bribes from native gentlemen paying visits to them.

Circulation, 3,000 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 20th September, states that Dr. Dallas, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Panjáb, has ordered those native doctors, who, having passed their examination in English, have, under the medical rules of 1869, been long receiving a special monthly allowance of Rs. 20 each, to undergo a fresh medical examination, making the retention of their special allowances dependent on their success in the examination. This is certainly a great hardship on the native doctors concerned. Are any European doctors in this country ever required to undergo a fresh medical examination after they have been in the Government service for several years? Were the examiners who conducted the examination of the native doctors fools or dishonest men, that the latter have now been ordered to undergo a fresh examination? The real motive with which a fresh examination has been ordered to be taken of the native doctors is to effect some saving to the Government treasury; but in order to succeed fully in his design, Dr.

Native Doctors, receiving special allowance in the Panjáb, ordered to undergo a fresh medical examination.

Dallas should issue secret instructions to the examiners he appoints for the purpose to pass not more than five per cent. of the examinees, or, better still, to pluck them all. It is greatly to be regretted that the narrow-minded Heads of Departments in this country should, by such mean proceedings as those of Dr. Dallas, be allowed to bring discredit on the British Government.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Suggested appointment of separate officers for the registration of documents at tahsíls.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 26th September, says that the present arrangement of entrusting the duty of registering documents to Tahsíldárs is not satisfactory. The Tahsíldárs have to do a good deal of revenue and criminal work, and cannot spare time to attend properly to registration-work. Consequently people suffer great inconvenience in having to wait a long time at the tahsíl before they get their documents registered. The Government would, therefore, do well to relieve Tahsíldárs of the registration-work, and to appoint separate officers for it.

Suggested appointment of two readers of vernacular newspapers by the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

The *Rávi* (Lahore), of the 17th September, while praising the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for his appointing a *Munshi* to read vernacular newspapers to him, says that, instead of having one vernacular reader, he ought to have two, one of whom should be a Hindu and the other a Musalmán; because if His Honor has only one vernacular reader, the latter might, without fear of detection, suppress objectionable articles in the newspapers conducted by his co-religionists, and not bring them to the notice of His Honor.

Circulation, 215 copies.

Alleged intention of Government to permit courts of law to supply copies of papers by value-payable parcels.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 27th September, states that Government intends to issue a circular permitting Courts of law to supply to applicants copies of orders, judgments, &c., by value-payable parcels, and says that as *amlás* or ministerial officers of the courts have hitherto been exacting bribes from applicants before supplying copies of papers required by them, and the

issue of the circular in question will put a stop to a large source of their income, they will try all in their power to make the proposed measure a failure. Hence, before issuing the circular in question, the Government would do well to devise some means of preventing the *amlás* from causing unnecessary delay or obstruction in the supply of copies of papers to applicants.

Circulation, 85 copies.

Suggested appointment of an Assistant Surgeon at Almora.

The *Almora Akhbâr* (Almora), of the 26th September, says that the Military European Surgeon at Almora has not only to attend to the soldiers of his regiment, but has also to look after the jail and dispensary in that town. The consequence is that on account of press of work he cannot discharge properly his duties anywhere, and the Government would, therefore, do well to appoint an Assistant Surgeon at Almora, and thereby relieve the Military Surgeon of a portion of his work.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Reporter of the *Jám-i-Jamshed* not allowed to take notes of the proceedings of the Municipal Board, Moradabad, at one of its meetings.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 25th September, complains that Bábu Hargu Lâl, a municipal clerk, refused to allow its reporter to sit in a chair and to take notes of the proceedings of the Municipal Board, Moradabad, at its meeting of the 20th September; and asks the District Magistrate to see to this.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Musalmáns of Hoshiárpur prohibited from slaughtering cows on the *Bakra Id*.

The *Latíf-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 23rd September, states that the Musalmáns of Hoshiárpur were absolutely prohibited from slaughtering any cows on the *Bakra Id* this year, and that, being naturally annoyed with this interference of the authorities in their religious matters, they sacrificed no animals whatever at that festival. It is bad policy on the part of Government Officers to interfere with the religious liberty of one class of Her Majesty's subjects in order to please another. The British Government has repeatedly given pledges not to interfere with the religious liberty of any class of its Indian

subjects; and it is a matter of great regret that its officers should violate them so freely!

SOCIAL.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Widowhood and child-marriage in India.

The *Wazír-ul-Mulk* (Sialkot), of the 21st September, in commenting upon the agitation that has, of late years, been carried on in India for the remarriage of Hindú widows, observes that if the custom of child-marriage, which is so very prevalent in this country, were abolished, the number of widows would, in course of time, be greatly diminished. Early marriages are, in fact, the chief cause of so much widowhood in this country, and native reformers should, therefore, try to induce their countrymen to give up the pernicious practice of marrying their sons and daughters in their childhood, and thereby apply the axe to the very root of the evil.

RAILWAY AND LOCAL.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Alleged corruption of the goods clerks at some of the stations on the Rewári-Ferozpur Railway line.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 22nd September, complains that at some of the stations on the Rewári-Ferozpur Railway line, the goods clerks pilfer goods; and that when deficiencies are discovered and complaints made, they do not listen to them. The goods clerks also exact bribes from consignees before they deliver. If any person objects to satisfy their illegal demand, they delay the delivery of goods under some pretext or other, and then unjustly charge demurrage on them. The Railway authorities should see to this.

Insanitary condition of the town of Guriani, district Rohtak.

Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the sanitary condition of the town of Guriani, in the district of Rohtak, is very disgraceful, and a source of disease to the inhabitants. The latter do not at all care for the cleanliness of their houses, but allow heaps of filthy rubbish, dung of horses, &c., to lie outside them. Moreover, the Hindús keep no privies in their houses and go out to the fields to ease themselves, thereby polluting the air of the whole town. The Deputy Commissioner should take some steps in the matter.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Álam-táb* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Áyá Singh ...	Sep. 24th ...	Sep. 27th.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	250 copies.
3	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	,, 21st, 23rd & 26th.	,, 25th, 26th & 29th.	500 ,,
4	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain ...	,, 21st & 28th,	,, 24th & 28th,	300 ,,
5	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Diláwar Alí ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th ...	90 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 27th ...	,, 30th ...	63 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 20th, 22nd & 24th.	,, 24th, 25th, & 27th.	3,000 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí ...	,, 27th ...	,, 29th ...	215 ,,
9	*Akhbáru-i-Akhyár* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad-ul-dín ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 25th ...	250 ,,
10	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 23rd ...	,, ,, ...	150 ,,
11	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
12	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	,, 24th & 27th,	,, 27th & 30th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 26th ...	,, 28th ...	85 copies.
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 24th ...	,, 30th ...	150 ,,
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	,, 21st ...	,, ,, ...	110 ,,
16	*Avadh* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 24th ...	240 ,,
17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Totá Rám ...	,, ,, ...	,, 27th ...	100 ,,

18	*Brâhman* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Badri Dín ...	For September ...	,, 25th.		
19	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Sep. 24th ...	,, 26th ...	250	,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rampur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 26th ...	,, 28th ...	425	,,
21	*Delhi Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	315	,,
22	*Dharm Jíwan* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Brahma Dás ...	,, 25th ...	,, 28th ...	300	,,
23	*Gaur Káyasth* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Sankathá Prasád ...	For August ...	,, 27th ...	125	,,
24	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ilmu-l-din ...	Sep. 24th ...	,, 29th ...	425	,,
25	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-dín ...	,, 25th ...	,, 28th ...	400	,,
26	*Hindí Pradíp* ...	,, ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For August ...	,, 30th ...	220	,,
27	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	,, ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	Sep. 23rd, 24th & 28th.	,, 24th, 25th & 29th.	181	,,
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 21st & 24th,	,, 24th & 26th,	100	,,
29	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	,, 25th ...	,, 27th ...	130	,,
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Ali ...	,, ,, ...	,, 30th ...	150	,,
31	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	,, 26th ...	,, ,, ...	250	,,
32	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 23rd ...	,, 29th ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
33	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 24th ...	,, 30th ...	200 copies.	
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 25th ...	,, 29th ...	400	,,
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Birj Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,, 28th ...	400	,,
36	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	200	,,
37	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,, 22nd, & 24th,	,, 26th & 27th,	450	,,
38	*Lahore Gazette* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dídár Bakhsh ...	,, 24th ...	,, 28th ...	100	,,
39	*Lamaátu-l-Akhláq* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Imdád Husain ...	,, 15th & 22nd,	,, ,, ...	225	,,
40	*Latífu-l-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Latíf.	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	150	,,
41	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqí Dás ...	,, 24th ...	,, ,, ...	450	,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
42	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	Sep. 26th ...	Sep. 30th ...	130 copies.
43	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 27th ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
44	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 24th ...	,, 25th ...	47 ,,
45	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá* ...	Hoshangábád,	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	,, 22nd & 29th	,, 26th & 30th,	275 ,,
46	*Mauj-i-Zarájat* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	
47	*Mazáq ká Putlá* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 25th ...	150 ,,
48	*Mazharu-l-Zirát* ...	Meerut ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For September ...	,, 29th ...	289 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
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52	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Alá Dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, 25th ...	
53	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Bihári Lál ...	For September ...	,, ,, ...	125 ,,
54	*Naiyar-i-Ázam* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Sep. 26th ...	,, 28th ...	180 ,,
55	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, ,, ...	,, 27th ...	180 ,,
56	*Nasim-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Jamná Dás ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 24th ...	385 ,,
57	*Nasim-i-Sahar* ...	Badáun ...	,, ...	,, ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	,, 18th ...	,, 26th ...	175 ,,
58	*Nigamomiyán* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Debí Prasád ...	For September ...	,, 30th ...	186 ,,
59	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiana ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	Sep. 22nd ...	,, 25th ...	690 ,,
60	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	,, ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	,, 28th ...	,, 29th ...	400 ,,

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63	*Panjábi Akhbár*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	,, 21st & 24th, ,, 26th & 28th, 450 ,,
64	*Panjáb Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fírozu-l-dín	...	,, 22nd ... ,, 26th ... 80 ,,
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67	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	,, 24th ... ,, 25th ... 550 ,,
68	*Public News*	...	Láhore	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Hargopál	...	,, 11th, 18th & 25th. ,, 25th & 29th.
69	*Qaisari*	...	Jullundur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	,, 24th ... ,, 27th ... 115 ,,
70	*Qaisar-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	,,	...	,,	...	Rafíu-l-dín	...	,, 27th ... ,, 29th ... 175 ,,
71	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muharram Alí	...	,, 24th ... ,, 28th ... 400 ,,
72	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Husain	...	,, 19th & 26th, ,, 24th & 29th, 200 ,,
73	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Nádir Alí	...	,, 22nd, 24th & 27th. ,, 25th, 27th & 30th. 405 ,,
74	*Rájpútaná Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Murád Alí	...	,, 26th ... ,, 29th ... 381 ,,
75	*Ratn Prakásh*	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	,, 22nd ... ,, 26th ... 150 ,,
76	*Rávi*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Hargopal	...	
77	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamshed Alí	...	,, 17th & 25th, ,, 25th & 29th,
78	*Rozánah*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	,,	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	,, 25th ... ,, 30th ... 150 ,,
79	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*	...	Bahawalpur	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Dwárká Náth	...	,, 26th & 29th, ,, 29th & 30th, 113 ,,
80	*Saftr-i-Ám*	...	Bhupál	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Abdu-l-Wáhid	...	,, 22nd ... ,, 26th ... 250 ,,
81	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí*	...	Delhí	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudus.	...	,, 19th ... ,, 27th ... 220 ,,
82	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Banshí Dhar	...	,, 22nd ... ,, 25th ... 310 ,,
83	*Saroshi-i-Benares*	...	Benares	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Walí Muhammad	...	,, 26th ... ,, 30th ... 160 ,,
84	*Shahjahanabad Punch*		Delhi	...	,,	...	,,	...	Mír Hasan	...	,, 16th ... ,, 29th ... 350 ,,
85	*Shám-i-Oudh*	...	Fyzábád	...	,,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Kishun Prasád	...	,, 24th ... ,, 26th ... 250 ,,
86	*Shula-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jamná Prasád	...	,, 21st ... ,, 24th ... 138 ,,
											,, 27th ... ,, 29th ... 95 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
87	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Marathi Hindí	Weekly ...	Lakshman Anant ...	Sep. 21st ...	Sep. 24th ...	200 copies.
88	*Surma-i-Rozgár* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Itrat Husain ...	,, 27th ...	,, 30th ...	
89	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 25th ...	137 ,,
90	*Tamannáí* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Púran Chand ...	,, 24th ...	,, 28th ...	125 ,,
91	*Tátiya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, ,, ...	,, 27th ...	298 ,,
92	*Vasír-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mirzá Mawáhid ...	,, 25th ...	,, 29th ...	200 ,,
93	*Vaziru-l-Mulk* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	,, 21st ...	,, 28th ...	175 ,,
94	*Victoria Paper* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 20th to 27th,	,, 24th to 30th,	950 ,,
95	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marathi-English.	Weekly ...	Harí Bhásakar ...	,, 26th ...	,, 26th ...	120 ,,
96	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Ghásipur ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	,, 5th & 12th,	,, 27th ...	300 ,,

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 7th October, 1887.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Reported offer of 60 *lákhs* of rupees to the Government of India by the Nizám, and the suggested restoration of the Berars to His Highness	617
Offer of the Nizám, and the suggested re-organization of the native armies	618
Death of Maháráni Dalíp Singh	619
Suggested continuance of the pension, granted to the late Wajid Ali Sháh, to his successors	620

EDUCATION.

Abolition of the Primary and Middle School-classes in the Canning College, and the suggested reduction in the rates of the tuition-fee in the Jubilee School, Lucknow	620
Alleged inability of Munshí Rám Kishen, Arabic Professor, Canning College, to teach Arabic	620
Suggested appointment of Munshí Durga Prasád and Maulví Farid-ud-din as Fellows of the Allahabad University	620

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Suggested introduction of Hindí characters in the courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	621

PAGE.

Suggested punishment of zamindárs unlawfully resisting the execution of civil decrees given against them 621

Postal Departments of the Indian and Nizám's Governments refusing to transmit letters bearing postage stamps issued by one another ... 622

Suggested modifications in the rules of 1885 regarding petition-writers in the Panjáb 623

Alleged excessiveness of fee demanded by certificated native midwives... 623

Alleged oppression of the Musalmáns of Hoshiarpur by the Deputy Commissioner during the late Muharram-Dasahra 623

Alleged difference in the treatment of the Hindús and the Musalmáns by the British Government in India 624

Election of a Municipal schoolmaster as Member of the Municipal Board, Jallandar 624

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

Suggested appointment of a police-guard on the Ganges Railway Bridge at Benares 625

Delivery of deferred telegrams by post-office peons 625